AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 20 with the following rewritten version:

-- It is common that testing devices are equipped with various program versions for a variety of testing needs. There is a problem that support service providers find it difficult to provide a detailed level of user support unless they manage not only the number of types of testing devices that users have, but also the versions of the programs running in each testing device. For example, in the event they determine that a certain version of a program is not operating properly, it is difficult to deal smoothly with this situation if the testing device in which the program is loaded cannot be identified. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 4, line 8 with the following rewritten version:

-- It is a further object of the present invention to allow a service support provider to provide a detailed level of user support. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 25, line 3 with the following rewritten version:

-- The analytical server 1 collects and analyzes measurement data from each measurement device 2, and returns analytical data to each user. The analytical data [[is]] are purchased and provided to a user in accordance with a contract between a service provider and the user. The service provider and user will have previously entered into a contract relating to the contents of the analysis service and its cost. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 28, line 25 with the following rewritten version:

-- The measurement unit 21 includes a cuvette setting section 106 to which the cuvette 105 is set, a laser diode (LED) 107 positioned on both sides of the cuvette setting section 106, and an optical receptor 108. The optical receptor 108 consists of a photo diode 109, and a microcomputer 110. The intensity of an electric current obtained from the photodiode 109 [[are]] is converted to a numerical value to become measurement data, and microcomputer 110 transmits this measurement data to the control unit 102 over fixed intervals of time. The intensity of a light received by the photodiode 109 [[are]] is converted to a numerical value to become measurement data, and the measurement unit 21 transmits this measurement data to control unit 102 over fixed intervals of time. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 36, line 3 with the following rewritten version:

-- User ID is information that identifies the user that is transmitting measurement data. In the event that there [[are]] is a plurality of users that can connect to the analysis server 1, a user ID is essential information. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 37, line 4 with the following rewritten version:

-- Sample classification indicates information that identifies the type of specimen, for example whole blood, blood plasma, urine, bone marrow, or the like. In the present embodiment, the sample classification is blood plasma because the measurement device is a

blood coagulation measurement device. Further, in original data that ~~includes~~ include in vivo test measurement data, information indicating the physical classification of the data, such as human, dog, cat or the like, is indicated as a sample classification. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 37, line 23 with the following rewritten version:

-- Measurement items are items that are needed in order to determine the test results of a specimen. There are cases in which measurement data obtained from a plurality of measurement units are needed in order to provide the test results for one test item. In the event that a device of which construction is modified from Sysmex (K.K.) XE-2100 blood cell counter is used as the measurement device 2, and the test item is the 5 classes of white blood cells (lymphocytes, monocytes, neutrophils, eosinophils, and basophils), the test results provided are dependent upon both the measurement data on the lymphocytes, monocytes, neutrophils, and eosinophils obtained by the white blood cell 4 class measurement unit, and the measurement data on the basophils obtained by the basophil measurement unit. In this situation, the test item is the 5 classes of white blood cells, namely, lymphocytes, monocytes, neutrophils, eosinophils, and basophils, and the measurement items are the measurement of 4 classes of white blood cells and the measurement of basophils. Conversely, there are also cases in which a plurality of test results can be provided from one measurement data. For example, in the aforementioned blood cell counter, both red blood cells and blood platelets can be analyzed in the red blood cell measurement unit. In this situation, even though the test items are red blood cells and blood platelets, the measurement item is only red blood cells. In the original data illustrated in Fig. [[6]] 6(a), the test item and the measurement item are both PT. The modifications in construction from the XE-2100 to a blood cell counter that can be

used in the present invention can be effectuated in the same manner as the modifications in construction from the CA-1500 (previously discussed) to a blood coagulation measurement device that can be used in the present invention. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 40, line 16 with the following rewritten version:

-- The correction value is a datum or data for protecting against variance appearing even though the same sample is measured by the measurement device 2. In fact, by combining the measured data and the correction value, accurate analysis becomes possible. The correction value is setup only in an arbitrary measurement device, due to differences in the state of the measurement device, the measurement reagent, and the like. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 40, line 24 with the following rewritten version:

-- Measurement data ~~indicates~~ indicate data ~~itself~~ measured by the measurement device 2. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 41, line 1 with the following rewritten version:

-- Fig. 6(b) is an explanatory diagram showing an example of measurement data when the measurement device 2 is a blood coagulation measurement device. Measurement data [[is]] are a combination of measurement time (seconds) and the intensity of the scattered light in this period (%). The intensity of the scattered light (%) is a numerical value converted by microcomputer 110 from the intensity of the electrical current obtained by photodiode 109. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 41, line 11 with the following rewritten version:

-- Fig. 7 is a conceptual explanatory diagram of the working data that [[is]] are transmitted to the output terminal 4 from the analysis server 1. In this figure, the user ID, specimen ID, device ID, analysis order, and device classification are the same as those discussed above. Analytical data indicates the analytical data of the measurement data. In the case of the aforementioned PT measurement, the time change of the intensity of scattered light is analyzed, and the number of seconds of coagulation time (protothrombin time or PT) is ~~indicates~~ indicated. The method of calculating the number of seconds of PT is discussed below. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 42, line 13 with the following rewritten version:

-- Here, the calculation of the number of seconds of PT will be discussed in detail as an example of the analysis of the measurement data. The analysis server 1 that obtained the measurement data shown in Fig. ~~(6)b~~ 6(b) produces a graph based on the measurement data, which is illustrated in Fig. 9. Moreover, the analysis server 1 calculates the time when light scattering intensity = 50% from the above-mentioned graph. In the example in Fig. 9, because this time is 11 seconds, the analytical data = 11 seconds. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 42, line 22 with the following rewritten version:

-- Meanwhile, in the clinical testing industry of today, it is common to use the time when light scattering intensity = 50% as the blood coagulation time. However, times change, and thus there may be a time when, for example, it will be common to use the time when light scattering intensity = 60% as the blood coagulation time. Even in this type of situation, if the system of the present invention is employed, it will not be necessary for the user to effectuate a modification of the analysis program, because analysis server 1 is with the service provider, and thus, the situation can be dealt with quickly. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 43, line 7 with the following rewritten version:

-- Step 4: The analysis server 1 produces working data that ~~includes~~ include analytical data and the aforementioned predetermined data, and transmits [[it]] them to the reply addressee. This reply address is included in the original data. Sometimes one working data set includes analytical data on a plurality of test items, and sometimes is transmitted per test item. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 50, line 25 with the following rewritten version:

-- Fig. 13 is an example of the overall configuration of another embodiment of an analytical data production system. In the figure, the elements that have a function identical with the aforementioned first embodiment have the same reference numerals. In this example, WWW server 8 is provided as a substitute for patient DB 7. Patient data for each user [[is]] are stored in this WWW server 8. Users can refer to analytical data on patient examinations on a web page by using a browser and accessing WWW server 8. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 51, line 9 with the following rewritten version:

-- Further, not only analytical data on examinations can be stored on WWW server 8, but also other data that ~~relates~~ relate to patients. For example, WWW server 8 produces a web page for each patient, and publishes examination results, as well as illness history, medication history, accounting data and the like on each patient's web page. Access to the web pages is controlled by password, user ID, or other types of authentication information. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 51, line 22 with the following rewritten version:

-- In the aforementioned embodiment, an example of the measurement device 2 was a device that measures blood coagulation time. However, the measurement device 2 is not particularly limited thereto if it is capable of measuring data for in vitro test and in vivo test. For example, measurement data and ~~its~~ their analysis will be explained in a situation in which the measurement device 2 is a modified PAMIA-50 immune aggregate measuring device. A modification of a PAMIA-50 to a immune aggregate measuring device that can be used in the present invention can be achieved in the same way that the aforementioned CA-1500 was modified to a blood coagulation measurement device that can be used in the present invention. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 52, line 9 with the following rewritten version:

-- The immune aggregate measuring device is a device that measures the concentration of antigens by affixing a reagent to a collected sample, producing an antigen-antibody reaction, and measuring the aggregation. Measurement data that ~~pairs~~ pair up the measurement time with the intensity of the scattered light can be obtained from this device. The analysis of measurement data takes place as follows. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 54, line 1 with the following rewritten version:

-- It is necessary to produce a calibration curve for each reagent lot. However, there may be also cases in which the reagent that the user uses and the calibration curve that the analysis server 1 possesses do not match. In order to protect against this, the measurement data [[is]] are transmitted to the analysis server 1 from the measurement device 2 together with the reagent lot number. The analysis server 1 determines whether or not the reagent lot number and the calibration curve match. The analysis server 1 continues analysis as is if both match, and if both do not match, requires output terminal 4 to display a message such as "Please measure the calibrator" or the like. --